Beside the church-door, aweary and lone. A blind woman sat on the cold door-stone; The wind was bitter, the snow fell fast, And a mocking voice in the fitful blast Seemed ever to echo her moaning cry, As she begged her alms of the passers-by: "Have pity on me, have pity, I pray; My back is bent and my hair is gray."

The bells were ringing the hour of prayer, And many good people were gathered there, But, covered with furs and mantles warm, They hurried past through the wintry storm.

A gentleman asked President Grant if he had Some were hoping their souls to save, And some were thinking of death and the gray noticed the published statement, copied from an English paper, that Charles Dickens had And, alas! they had no time to heed The poor soul asking for charity's meed. And some were blooming with beauty's grace, But closely muffled in veils of lace. They saw not the sorrow, nor heard not

Of her who sat on the cold door-stone.

At last came one of a noble name, By the city counted the wealthiest dame, And the pearls that o'er her neck were strung She proudly there to the beggar flung.

Then followed a maiden young and fair, Aderned with clusters of golden hair: But her dress was thin, and scanty, and worn, Not even the beggar's seemed more forlorn. With a tearful look and a pitying sigh, She whispered soft, "No jewels have I, But I give you my prayers, good friend," said

"And surely I know God listens to me."

On the poor white hand, so shrunken and small The blind woman felt a tear-drop fall, Then kissed it and said to the weeping girl, "It is you who have given the purest pearl.'

## Without Hands or Feet.

"What are you going to tell me about to-night, Auntie?" said merciless little Walter, who thought, because I had taken a short trip abroad, that I must have a never-failing fund of stories in reserve, from which he could draw at

Having become somewhat weary of describing the Zoological Gardens and such "lions," I proposed to tell him of a wonderful man of whom I heard much while in England, though I never saw him myself,-a man without hands

"O, is there such a man? and where does he live, and how came he so?" said Walter in a

"Yes, there is such a man," I replied. "His name is Arthur Kavanagh, and he has no arms below the elbow-joint, and only short stumps for legs. He is now about fifty-five years old. He was born in Ireland of a high family, his the peninsula opposite Vicksburg, to take my mother being connected with the nobility. The story is sometimes told, which many ignorant, and cross over, a flood came and drowned us superstitious people believe, that before his out. Then I tried the same thing through the birth his mother, having a picture of the Virgin Mary, and wishing to show that she did | when a fall in the river broke up my plan. After not consider that more hely than anything else a third defeat in making a water route, I sent made by hands tore it carelessly in pieces. It a naval expedition to penetrate the Yazoo Pass, so happened that both arms and legs were torn and then by the swamps and river to reach the off; and her child being born like this mutila- rear of the Confederate works north of Vicks- dles, or fins, which, like those of a fish, served ted picture, it was regarded as a punishment for burg. This was a failure, and so was another to guide it up or down with reference to the her irreverence. But others, not trying to ex- by way of the Big Sunflower River. For nearly surface of the water. plain or understand why God so created a hu- four months I had been assaulting the strongman being, are astonished at the rare compensating gifts which he possesses, that make him less an object of pity than of genuine admiration. Indeed when we come to know more about him, we cannot call him altogether unfortunate.

"Why not?" asked Walter. "Because, though he has a dwarfed body, God has given him a noble mind and a warm heart. When very young he resolutely determined to make the most of himself, that is to improve and cultivate to the utmost all the expeditions, but always of this one daring plan faculties he did possess. One way by which of which I sometimes thought. At length he accomplished his purpose was never, under these dreams, and nothing else, induced me any circumstances, to allow others to do any-to look over the maps and see if there was thing for him which it was possible for him to not some element of good in this wild plan. do himself. This seems the more remarkable, I confess that while to the soldier seeking when we consider that his parents were very wealthy, and that there were always plenty of servants to wait upon him; but he disdained all help or appearance of help, except in cases where it was absolutely necessary. Here I was led to stop and inquire if a cer-

tain lad of my acquaintance was equally anxious to be self-reliant and independent. But though I noticed that Walter's eyes had a it was my dream as often as I caught a few bright twinkle in them, and the corners of his mouth were puckered somewhat comically, yet as he gave no other signs that the "coat fitted," I forbore pressing the subject and proceeded to that it was the only feasible plan. But I knew perseverance brought him almost incredible skill-for everything which he saw his brothers and sisters do he attempted, and often accomplished with equal if not greater dexterity. "But do tell me, what did he do, what could

any one do, without hands?" asked Walter. 'It would be easier to tell what he could not do," I replied; "but I will mention some of his accomplishments. He writes very plainly Vicksburg and the back country, and from one and rapidly. I have seen his autograph, which part of the State to another. My own troops, would be creditable to any one. He excels in after moving a long distance down the river, drawing and painting in water colors. To do had been ferried across by the assistance of the this, he has his pencil or brush strapped to his little stump of an arm. He is fond of driving and I at once struck into the interior. Day a span of spirited horses, which he does by having the reins and whip fastened to his body -and it is said that he is apt to make frequent use of his whip! He rides horseback by being strapped to his saddle. Formerly he spent much time in hunting, and it is said that he is a capi- mined to act on this plan, and on the 29th of tal shot; but his favorite amusement is yacht- March put my forces in motion. On the 4th ing, and he is a skilful and scientific navigator. He has written a very interesting book called 'The Cruise of the Eva,' which gives an account of his adventures in a yacht in which he has taken several long voyages. He has written other books, and some short poems of more than ordinary merit."

"If he is so smart I guess he is rather proud of it, isn't he?" said Walter.

"He does take a good deal of pleasure, perhaps you may call it pride, in showing what he can do. He once made a bet that he could fell a tree quicker than a friend. A saw was strapped to his little arm, and though his friend, a strong, able-bodied man, did his best, yet the dwarf won the wager. He is very fund of making such trials, and usually comes off the winner. And I must not forget to tell you that he shaves himself every morning."

Wisconsin, propose to publish the name of "Well, well," said Walter, "I am prepared every man who gets drunk, where he got his to believe anything now! But you have not

"He cannot walk, of course; but he has several kinds of carriages in which he is wheeled about, and he is so small and so light that he can be moved very easily. A friend told me that he once saw him sitting under an oak tree on his estate giving orders to his steward; wishing to leave, he jumped upon the back of his servant, when instantly a monkey (a favorite pet) jumped upon his back, which amused him as much as it did all present. But I think you could never guess how he goes about the house, or rather the room in which he may be sitting. As he does not wish to trouble others unnecessarily, he propels himself about without help-lying down on the floor and rolling over and over till he reaches whatever in the room he desires. This he does with perfect dignity and self-possession, even when his drawing-room is filled with distinguished visitors."

"Why," said Walter, "does he have visitors? I should not think he would want any one to see him.'

"So one might think, for we have all seen persons who were so silly as to make themselves unhappy over nothing worse than a crooked nose, or because their hair was not just the color they fancied. You know Mr. Morton, the geatleman who is called 'Little Ned,' never goes into society just because he is a lit-tle under size, and is afraid that some one will happily free from all morbid sensitiveness. He body, and dere vas anoder pain. Den I put my her, the explosion tore up the great war ship's never appears to think that any one is looking hand in mine pocket and dere vas notting. So sides, so that she went down with nearly all her at him, or noticing the sad peculiarity of his I jine mid de temperance. Now dere is no crew within two minutes. lar and pleasing in general society. He was married many years since to a very beautiful and accomplished lady. They have three sons and four daughters, all of pleasing form and feature, and of marked promise and intelli-

"As a business man he is successful and re-

trust and honor, and has recently been re-elected a member of Parliament. In this high office he has shown eminent ability, and is the worthy peer of many an honorable M. P.
"I have now told you all I know about this

As if a fire their leaves had burned! singular and gifted man, whose character and attainments are so worthy of imitation; and I The flowers are dead-the poppies red, hope you will often think of the brave, beauti-And the sunflowers tall and yellow There must have been a thief about, ful, resolute life of Arthur Kavanagh."-Our Some mischief-making fellow! Young Folks for September.

given Secretary of War Stanton as authority

for the fact that Mr. Lincoln, at one of his

Cabinet meetings, had told a dream of his own,

which subsequently held no little significance

"Yes," said the President, "I read the arti-

cle, and was much interested in it. Mr. Lin-

coln was undoubtedly a dreamer, and from the

circumstances told by the English paper, I

should judge that he was a believer in them.

By the way, I have had some strange dreams of

my own. I had several, when I was hammer-

ing away at Vicksburg, that I shall never for-

pany was drawn to the remarks of the Presi-

President Grant smiled, and then said :

"The dreams !- the dreams !" cried all.

Thus besought, the President remarked:

confess that it made a great impression upon

The distinguished company now disposed

themselves about the President in a manner

which would best enable them to hear what he

give you a little war history. On the 2d of Feb-

ruary, 1863, I established my headquarters at

Young's Point, on the Mississippi, a short dis-

tance above the city of Vicksburg. My army

was already there and at Milliken's Bend.

Sherman had met with his repulse at Vicks-

burg, and I was about to try other plans to

"I had several plans," continued the President, "which I had tried. One after another

they all failed. When I tried a canal across

forces below the city out of reach of its guns,

bayous and rivers back in the Louisiana swamps,

hold in some mode or other, and I had accomp-

lished nothing. All of you will remember the

effect of these defeats upon the public mind.

Well, to go back a little, when I started on my

campaign against Vicksburg, I had thought

so wild and rash that I hardly dared to seriously

reflect upon it. But strange to relate, that

during the long time that I was trying my other

experiments, I kept dreaming about this one.

I never once dreamed of a canal or my naval

fame, it looked brilliant in the extreme, still to

a general having an army to care for it, it ap-

peared like sending them to destruction. I

turned from the maps and continued my dig-

ging. But this one was a war in which only fighting could win. This was my conviction by

day, as I saw more and more clearly the failure

of our work of making new water routes, and

TEMPERANCE.

of whisky for many years, said a barrel label-

Admiral Farragut said: "I have been to sea

The temperance people in Marquette county.

liquor, what he said and did while drunk, etc.

In the matter of the scarcity of champagne

and the consequent high price of the article, it

Jersey's opportunity; and if that sagacious

State does not promptly set about the work of

Heidsick," it will be from no lack of tempta-

It is estimated that the working men of New

oppressed by Capital half as much as it is de-

bacco stores, gaming-houses, and haunts of

den I put mine hand on mine head, and dere

the piece of statuary now exhibiting in Farwell

Hall building, called "Hagar," and executed

acter, which does no common justice to its im-

ple applied to the larger cities.

lewdness and infamy.

ing, but I never bave seen the time when I

needed rum to help me to do my duty."

at Vicksburg."

"As a prelude," said the President, "I must

"Relate them," said every one.

speech, but scarcely for my dreams."

was about to say.

the war could not be ended.

By this time the attention of the whole com-

"When I undertook this trip to spend the

"Give us the dreams," urged an ex Gover-

Fourth of July with the good people of Con-necticut, I did expect to be called upon for a

as bearing upon his assassination.

I've taken care that every night The garden gate was fastened tight ; General Grant's Dream at Vicksburg. Too high to climb is built the wall; On board the steamboat, on the return of Beneath it there's no place to crawl-President Grant from his trip into Connecticut to celebrate the Fourth of July of 1870, the conversation of himself and several of the distinguished party turned to the subject of dreams.

How did he manage to get in? And, pray, who could the rogue have been Alas! I know him to my cost; He is no other than Jack Frost! A rogue so sly that no one knows?

AN AUTUMN SONG.

The plums are bitten on the bough!

Who has been in the garden now?

All black the melon-vines have turned,

What way he comes, or how he goes. He's still, but bold : with fingers cold The pretty flowers he pinches, And sends off shivering to the South The bluebirds and the finches.

But, in one way, a friend is he To all the squirrels, and to me: He opens wide the burrs, and down He drops the chestnuts, ripe and brown. Come, bring your baskets! come away! We'll seek the chestnut-woods to-day!

## A Deadly Experiment.

Strange Story of a Rebel Craft-What the Divers Discovered in Charleston Harbor.

From the Houston Telegraph. In 1864 the fleet of Admiral Farragut was blockading Mobile, while a heavy land and naval attack was directed against Charleston. During our long defensive war a great deal of ingenuity had been expended by the Confederates upon torpedoes and torpedo boats.

The most remarkable of these boats was constructed in Mobile by Messrs. Hundley & Mcwhich has gone down into the sea was more tances we have run, but without observation of wonderfully or more fearfully contrived to the heavenly bodies .- Longfellow. "Well you shall have them. I never told wreak destruction and vengeance upon friend them before to any one but Mrs. Grant, but I

She was built of boiler iron, and impervious to water or air. Her extreme length was about thirty feet, with five or six feet beam, and about five or six feet depth of hold. In general contour she resembled a cigar, sharp at both ends. She was propelled by a screw, the shaft of which ran horizontally along her hold, almost from stem to stern, and was turned by the manual force of eight men, seated along it on either

The only hatchway was circular, about two feet in diameter, with a low combing around it, which was placed well forward, and when desired could be closed by an iron cap working

take the place, without which in our possession on hinges and made air-tight. In the forward part of this cap was inserted a clear glass bull's eye, through which the pilot could see. She was provided with water-tight compartments, by filling or emptying which she would sink or rise; and to enable her to rise instantly her ballasting of railroad bars was placed on her bottom, outside of her hull, and by means of keys accessible to her crew. could be detached in a moment, so that she would rise quickly to the surface.

Besides her rudder, which was of the usual form, this vessel was equipped with side pad-

To prepare for action a floating torpedo was secured to her stern by a line more than one hundred feet long, and her crew having embarked, the water-tanks were filled until the boat was in equilibrio, and almost submerged. The hatchway was closed, the men revolved the shaft, the captain or pilot standing under the slightly over another plan, but, in truth, it was hatch steered the boat, regulating at the same time, by the action of her lateral fins, the depth at which she would move.

Her greatest speed did not exceed four knots. She could remain submerged for half an hour, without any great inconvenience to her crewand on one occasion has been known to remain under water two hours, without actual injury to them; although no means were provided for procuring fresh air, and from the moment the hatch was closed, the men thus fastened in their living tomb inhaled and exhaled continuously the atmosphere which was inclosed with

The plan of attack proposed by the inventors was to dive beneath the keel of an enemy's gers or sensitive primers would thus press against the ship's bottom, exploding the torpedo and inevitably sinking the ship.

Not anticipating an early opportunity hours' sleep. It seemed to take possession of using this dangerous "essel against the fleet of me. The more I thought about it and studied Farragut, Gen. Maury sent her by rail to Gen. it at this time, the more I became convinced Beauregard at Charleston, believing the waters tell how Arthur Kavanagh's great energy and that my generals would not approve it. At of that harbor better suited to her peculiar construction, while in the Ironsides or some other length, however, I submitted it to them, and gigantic war ship then attacking Charleston, even General Sherman opposed it. One night, might be found an object worth the great risk not long after this, I had a very vivid dream on to which her own crew was exposed in any enthe subject. I saw, as it were, the whole counterprse they might undertake in her. try before my vision. My cavalry force was

Gen. Beauregard changed the arrangement riding triumphantly through the whole interior of the torpedo by fastening it to the bow. Its of Mississippi, destroying the railroads, bridges, front was terminated by a sharp and barbed and other means of communication between lance-head, so that when the boat was driven end on against the ship's side, the lance-head would be forced deep into the timbers below the waterline, and would fasten the torpedo firmly against the ship. Then the torpedo would back off and explode it by a lanyard. Gen. Beauregard's call upon the Confederate after day I had nothing but victories, and at fleet for volunteers to man this danger us craft last I saw the army of Pemberton driven into Vicksburg and its surrender to my forces. This was my dream, or rather the one more in deready for action; and on the evening set for tail that had so long haunted me. I detertheir expedition, the last preparation had been made. The torpedo boat was lying along side the steamer from which the crew had embarked; of July Vicksburg surrendered to me. Do you she was submerged till the combing of her hatch think it strange that I should often recur to alone was visible above the water. Her commy remarkable dreams that prompted me to mander, Payne, was standing in the hatchway. take the one out of seven plans that succeeded in the act of ordering her to be cast off, when the swell of a passing steamer rolled over her and sunk her instantly, with her eight men, in out of the hatchway as the boat sunk from un-An old Indian, who had witnessed the effect der him, and he alone was left alive.

In the course of a few days she was raised led whisky contained a thousand songs and fifty and again made ready for service. Again Payne volunteered, and eight men with him. The embarkation for their second attempt was made from Fort Sumter, and as before, all great many years, and have seen some fighthaving been made ready, Payne standing at his post in the hatchway, ordered the hawser to be cast off-when the boat careened and sunk instantly. Payne sprang out, two of the men followed him; the other six went down in the

boat and perished.

Again the boat was raised and made ready for action, and her owner, Capt. Hundley, took her for an experimental trip into the Stone river, where, after going through the usual evois suggested that France's misfortune is New lutions, she dived in deep water, and for hours, and for days, the return of poor Hundley and his crew was watched for and looked for in transforming champagne cider into "genuine vain. After near a week's search she was found inclining at an angle of 40 degrees; her pozzle was driven deep into the soft mud of At the last session of the New Jersey Legis- the bottom. Her crew of nine dead men were would, therefore, go into debt for a slatepencil, throughout the State to have the same princi- with the keys of the ballast, but the inclina-

off the heavy weight which held them down. York city waste \$50,000,000 per annum on Their deaths had been hard and lingering. strong drink, tobacco, balls, target excursions Again this fateful vessel was made ready for and still worse dissipation, from which Horace action, and volunteers being called for, Lieut. Greely naturally concludes that Labor is not Dixon, 21st Alabama Volunteers, a native of Mobile, and eight men volunteered to take her auched and impoverished by grog-shops, toagainst the enemy. The new and powerful war ship Housatonic

tion at which the boat had gone down had

was selected for attack; and on a quiet night This laconic but sensible German ought to the bravest crew set out from Charleston in be sent out to lecture among his countrymen: this terrible, nameless torpedo boat, that ever I sall tell you how it vas I drink mine lager ; manned craft before. We all know the fate of the Housatonic.

and their fate was left till the great day when

We have had great satisfaction in viewing the sea shall give up its dead. But within a few weeks past divers in sub-marine armor have visited the wreck of the by the colored lady-artist, Miss Edmonia Lewis. | Housatonic, and they have found the little torher are the bones of the most devoted and nothing should ever tempt me into debt again ! spected, superintending his large estate without an agent; he is considered a very charitable, spected and ord, and is loved and honored by all his tenants, who are never weary of praising woman's high resolve and a mother's agony.

As a business man he is successful and respected, which does no common justice to its in daring men who ever went to war. No forlorn hands, her empty water jar at her feet, her face half uplifted, and every feature betokening a furnish the parallel to the courage of Dixon and his comrades. Their names we have not at Justice to its in daring men who ever went to war. No forlorn hands, her empty water jar at her feet, her face half uplifted, and every feature betokening a woman's high resolve and a mother's agony. daring men who ever went to war. No forlorn It was a fine lesson, and I have never forgotten

TRUTHS AND TRIFLES.

There is much music in the lay of the mocking bird, but unsentimental people prefer the lay of the domestic fowls. The gentleman who fired at random, did not

hit it: and in disgust, handed his rifle over to the youth who aims at immortality. An organ goes in proportion as its stops are put on; and a talkative woman rushes on most when the attempts is to make her silent.

A young fellow, fond of talking, remarked; "I am no prophet." "True," replied a lady tivation. present, "no profit to yourself nor any one

The State Geologist of Nevada being a Christian minister, the San Francisco News Letter supposes that he must find "sermons in

should always carry the traditional looking- and farmer rich at once. glass, particularly if she is a good looking lass What is more sublime than to gaze upon the

imparts innocence, purity and goodliness that should be the aspiration of all who wish to inherit Divine favor. Be truthful, in order that you may command

the confidence and esteem of your fellow-man and the approbation of your Creator. To lie s an association of all that's evil and the soul's God loves to have us pray with earnest sim-

plicity. Better in God's sight are the broken and heartfelt lispings of a child than the highflown utterances of some who think themselves wonderful in prayer.

#### THE BABY'S ANSWER.

BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

Where did you come from, baby dear? Out of everywhere into here.

Where did you get your eyes so blue? Out of the sky as I came through. What makes the light in them sparkle and spin Some of the starry spikes left in.

Where did you get that little tear? I found it waiting when I got here.

What makes your forehead so smooth and high? A soft hand stroked it as I went by. What makes your cheek like a warm, white rose? I saw something better than any one knows.

Whence that three-cornered smile of bliss? Three angels at once gave me a kiss. Where did you get this pearly ear?

God spoke, and it came out to hear.

Where did you get those arms and hands? Love made itself into hooks and bands. Feet, whence did you come, you darling things

From the same box as the cherub's wings. How did they all just come to be you?

God thought about me, and so I grew. But how did you come to us, you dear? God thought about you, and so I am here. Good Words for the Young.

#### History of Church Pews.

Concerning pews, Dr. Doran tells us that they were first placed in English churches by the Norman nobles; but it is certain that, for many generations, these private boxes for public worship were neither numerous nor allowed o persons of inferior grade or gentility. Even to the close of the Plantagenet period, Christians of all degrees, save the highest, were content to be equal in the house of God; so far as

Mirk's "Instructions for Parish Priests' makes no mention of pews, and enjoins the laity, when in church, to remain on their knees. and abstain from leaning against pillars and walls ; but the "Book of Nature," by Russell, "sum tyme wythe Duke Vmfrey, of Gloucesship, hauling the torpedo after her. Its trig- ter,"-a work which, like the "Instructions" was published in the first half of the fifteenth century,—directs the chamberlain of a great man to take due care for the arrangement of his patron's pew :-

Prince or prelate if he be, or any other poten-Ere he enter into church, be it early or late, Perceive all thynges for his pew, that it be made

preparate: Both cushion, carpet and curtain, beads, and

book, forget not that.' Reformation, they were reserved even so late as | them up close and excluding the air. the opening of Elizabeth's reign for persons of undeniable quality. Before the close of her majesty's life, however, they had become comparatively common; and in James the First's with fleas, that sixpence was paid for its purinessed so many changes in ecclesiastical matters, saw pews come into such vogue, that a was promptly answered by Lieut. Payne, a modish person would as soon have gone to Virginian, and eight sailors. They were soon | church without his proper garniture of pointlace, as have sat out a service on the old-fashioned stool or more modern bench. "Stately pews," remarked Bishop Corbett, protesting against the innovation by which worshipers in velvet protected their gentility from personal contact with worshipers in home-spun, "are now become tabernacles, with rings and curtains to them. There wants nothing but beds to hear the Word of God on. We have case ments, locks, keys, and cushions,-I had almost | flected a moment, and replied : "It was most several fathoms of water. Lieut. Payne sprang | said bolsters and pillows; and for these we

to hide disorder or proclaim pride."-London was our master, and was one of the best men sanctifying influence of education. Our mottoes Getting in Debt. Here is a story which. Mr. Spurgeon tells When I was a very small boy in pinafores, and went to a woman's school, it so happened that I wanted a slate-pencil, and had no money to buy it with. I was afraid of being scolded for losing my pencils so often, for I was a real careless little fellow, and so did not dare to ask at home; what, then, was I to do? There was a little shop in the place, where nuts and tops and cakes and balls were sold by old Mrs. Dearson, and sometimes I had seen boys and girls get trusted by the old lady. I argued with myself that Christinas was coming, and that somebody or other would be sure to give me a penny their lature, laws were passed authorizing the people of certain townships to decide by ballot whether phixiated. Hundley was standing dead at his phixiated. Hundley was standing dead at his easy about it, but still I screwed my courage The plan having been found to work advantage ously, a concerted effort is now to be made outlined by the factory of the amount; and as I had never owed anything the factory of the amount; and as I had never owed anything the factory of the amount; and as I had never owed anything the factory of the amount; and as I had never owed anything the factory of the factor ously, a concerted effort is now to be made unclamp the hatch. Others had been working before, and my credit was good, the pencil was g handed over by the kind dame, and I was in | in the city. We often earned as much as four- wherever labor is to be done and an able and debt. It did not please me much, and I felt as teen dollars per week-liberal wages when you faithful workman is wanted we conceive that jammed the keys so that the men could not cast if I had done wrong; but I little knew how remember good board could be obtained as low we may claim a place without distinction as to soon I should smart for it. How my father came to hear of this little stroke of business I tered these words his eyes lit up with the fires our color or former condition, since all that can be demanded by the employer is ability, faithnever knew, but some little bird or other whistled it to him, and he was very soon down upon me in right earnest. God bless him for it! He was a sensible man, and none of your childrenspoilers; he did not intend to bring up his children to speculate, and play at what big rogues to these "giants among us," let us ask : "Does call financiering, and therefore he knocked my the modern system of labor under the supposed getting into debt on the head at once, and no ameliorations of the eight-hour law, trades Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tenmistake. He gave me a very powerful lecture upon getting into debt, and how like it was to up any representatives for the rank of the toilcall him a dwarf. But Arthur Kavanagh is vas vone pain. Den I put my hand on mine Brave Dixon guided the torpedo fairly against were ruined by it, and how a boy who would industries, as represented by Thurlow Weed, stealing, and upon the way in which people ing millions like the legitimate fruit of the old lectual powers, quickened by the influences of owe a farthing might one day owe a hundred pounds, and get into prison, and bring his fam- ciates, self-made men? Contrast the spirit of just compensation, shall all be given to the deform, but is always cheerful and trying to make others happy. Instead of being a blight he is a blessing to his family, and is so interesting mine pocket, dere vas dwenty dollars. So I stay

The torpedo vessel also disappeared forever body vas all gone away. I put mine hand in mine pocket, dere vas dwenty dollars. So I stay

The torpedo vessel also disappeared forever from mortal view. Whether she went down with her enemy, or whether she drifted out to off to the shop, like a deserter marched into off to the shop, like a deserter marched into others happy. can hear it now, and can feel my ears tingling ployer and the employed with Thurlow Weed's several States in the interest of our employers. sea to bury her gallant dead, was never known, barracks, crying bitterly down the street, and years, and one of the best men God ever made. feeling dreadfully ashamed, because I thought It is something for the youth of the country, everybody knew I was in debt. The farthing thrown upon the world with no resources but was paid amid many solemn warnings, and the poor debtor was set free, like a bird out of a Thousands have admired its expressive char- pedo vessel lying by her huge victim, and within How did my little heart vow and declare that best American type, shaking off sleep ere dawn, cage. How sweet it felt to be out of debt! and hurrying to their business.'

James Brown, of St. Louis, successfully a lamp to dry it in. The minister who preached The success of Miss Lewis shows that we may hand, but they are known and recorded, and we started a funeral the other day by imbibing a her funeral sermon advised his hearers never to "He also takes much interest in the affairs expect much from the esthetic cultivation of the of his country; he has held many positions of colored race.—Chicago Advance.

"He also takes much interest in the affairs expect much from the esthetic cultivation of the hope to see the honor which is due paid to the remedy made up of 101 ingredients, prepared fight the insects on that line if they bit all sumgreat virtue they illustrated.

"He also takes much interest in the affairs expect much from the esthetic cultivation of the paid to the remedy made up of 101 ingredients, prepared by a female practitioner.



THE FARM AND THE HOUSEHOLD.

## Farmers' Creed.

We believe in small farms and thorough cul We believe the soil loves to eat as well as the owner, and ought, therefore, to be well

manured We believe in going to the bottom of things, and, therefore, in deep plowing and enough of All the better if it be a sub-soil plow.

We believe in large crops, which leave land It is not at all singular that a mermaid better than they found it, making both the farm We believe that every farm should own

good farmer. We believe that the fertilizer of any soil is a face of the little prattler, untainted by sin. It spirit of industry, enterprise, and intelligence : duce to independent manhood, and give vitality without these, lime, gypsum, and guano will be

of little use.

We believe in good fences, good farm-houses, | blessings to the governed. good orchards, and children enough to gather We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy, and a clean

How to Make Cements.

Cements of different kinds are always handy about the farm and house for mending broken glass, crockery, and repairing leather articles. For mending glass, porcelain, etc., shellac may Morality without religion is only a kind of be used. Melt the shellac and apply while dead-reckoning-an endeavor to find out our hot to the broken parts and hold them firmly Clintock, and launched in 1864; and nothing place on a cloudy sea by measuring the distogether until the gum is cold. This is not adapted to flexible objects, and will not stand heat, as that softens the cement, or alcohol, as

this gum is soluble in that liquid.

A cement may be made, however, which will stand both heat and alcohol: Take the best kind of glue; pour on an equal quantity of the recognition of no right for one citizen which water, let it soak over night; next morning it will not freely accord to every other. It will melt it over a gentle heat, and add fine Paris white, or white lead; mix well, and add a little acetic acid, carbolic acid, oil of cloves, or class, that are withheld from the humblest citizen any other ethereal oil, to prevent putrefaction. This cement will also be adapted for flexible objects, like leather, and is sold at present from wagons in different cities in the United States. This cement will not withstand boiling water well, as this softens the glue.

For mending crockery so that it will stand heat and water, nothing is better than simply pure white lead, or zinc white, ground in oil, and used very thick, but it takes a very long a oneness of purpose and encourage unity of time to harden sufficiently. The best plan is to place the mended object in some store-room, and not to look after it for several weeks, or people of the Reconstructed States. Rememeven months. After that time it will be found so firmly united that, if ever again broken, it will not part on the line of the former fracture. For cementing small tanks the best material is, perhaps, composed of equal measures of sand, plaster-of-paris, and litharge, made into

a paste with boiled linseed oil. For mending leather one of the best materials is said to be made by mixing ten parts of sulphide of carbon with one of oil of turpentine, with the assurance, that in the future, as in the with such other information as may be to the interest of and then add enough gutta percha to make a tough thicky flowing liquid. One essential pre-requisite to a thorough union of the parts consists in freedom of the surfaces to be joined liberty which have now become a part of the from grease. This may be attained by laying a cloth upon them and applying a hot iron for a time. The cement is then applied to both pieces. The surfaces brought in contact, and

pressure applied until the joint is dry. A cement to resist great heat or boiling water is recommended which is made as follows: To four or five parts of clay, thoroughly dried and pulverized, add two parts of fine iron fillings free from oxide, one part of peroxide of half of borax; mingle thoroughly; render as fine as possible; then reduce to a thick paste with the necessary quantity of water, mixing well. It must be used immediately. After application, it should be exposed to warmth, gradually increasing almost to a white heat. This cement is very hard, and presents comwater .- Ohio Farmer.

PURIFYING MUSTY CIDER CASES .- We find the following rules in the Cider Maker's Manual: "First, wash them with sulphuric acid, and then with clear water, afterwards wash them well with hot water. Second, for large casks, unhead them and whitewash them with quicklime. Third, or match them with sulphur, mixed with a little nitrate or potash, and afterwards wash them well with water. Fourth, char the inside of the staves. Observe in every | and 89,731 in the Sunday schools, employing case to scald or well wash out the casks before use. When barrels have been cleansed thor-But though pews were introduced before the oughly, they may be kept sweet by bunging

DRIED APPLES. Select sound fruit, not too ripe. Be careful to prepare them clean. Let there be no specks of the skin on any part, and time, the church-warden's pew of St. Margaret's above all, be sure that they are well cored. Church had become so unclean and populous Dried apples coming to market with specks of making the New National Era a valuable auxskin, or cores and seeds still on, never meet fication. The seventeenth century, which wit- with ready sales at market price. "Sliced" apples always pay for the additional trouble, but where this is not done, let the above, as to cleanliness, be observed. This done, and dried of a bright color, they will always sell readily | will claim and receive a large share of our at-

## A Couple of Jour. Printers.

I met Mr. Thurlow Weed a day or two since

in the office of one of our leading newspapers,

tioned his views as to the ways for a working

man to acquire independence. Mr. Weed re-

emphatically the rule of James Harper's whole love the church! I will not guess what is done life to study, not how little he could work, but fields of agricultural, mechanical, commercial, to one who sits, stands, or lies asleep at prayers, how much. Mr. Harper and I learned our artistic, and professional labor, and this knowlcommunion, etc.; but this I dare say,—they are either to hide some vice or to proclaim one; mour, then the leading printer of the city. He leading printer of the city. He largely effective through the enlightening and largely effective through the enlightening appears. street, and lived directly opposite his place of cation! The spelling-book and the hoe, the press, must be apparent. Often after we had as the means in the use of which, under God. done a good day's work, James Harper would we are to compass these achievements which say, 'Thurlow, let's break the back of the token, but James would beguile me or laugh at of our claim to impartial treatment and fair my complaints, and never let me off until the dealing. token was completed fair and square. It was day's work before the other boys and men got their breakfast. James and I would meet by appointment, in the gray of the morning, and go down to John street. We got the key of Seymour would take it from under the pillow that illumined them in his youth, and there was that expression a moment about his face that showed he was for an instant living over unions, and constant strikes, promise to bring James Harper, and their co-equals and assoutterance, with deep emotion in his voice, speaking of his master, who has been dead scores of their hands and brains, to figure to themselves James Harper and Thurlow Weed, tall, ath- ence. letic, six feet high, splendid young men, of the An Illinois girl, to keep off mosquitoes

bathed her face with benzine, and then went to

## **PROSPECTUS**

# NEW NATIONAL ERA.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Editor.

The New National Era will partake of a two fold nature -- that of an Advocate and an Educator. As an Advocate, it will assert and maintain every claim to represent. right pertaining to the American citizen, independent of race, color, or accident of birth It will demand the recognition of these rights wherever the Constitution extends or the national ensign waves. As an Educator, its colums will be an especial medium for the effective diffusion of right principles and much-needed instruction, and for the inculcation of those habits of industry, economy, and self-reliance which con-Washington, D. C.

While the editors of the New National Era are the custodian of the seal, which shall be affixed to all documents emanating from his office, and perform such other colored men, and the contributors will be mainly colored, yet the columns will be open for the discussion of all questions of vital importance to the country by any of its citizens. Communications suitable for publication in these columns, are solicited from our friends in all parts of the country, especially in the Southern States.

and energy to free government, insuring in return

#### THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Upon all questions involving the especial interests of the colored American citizen, the simple rule of equal justice for all men will govern the policy of the NEW NATIONAL ERA. It will demand oppose any attempt to confer privileges upon a in the land. It will demand for every citizen equality before the law, and full protection of person and property in every State and Territory of the National Union.

The NEW NATIONAL ERA will take high ground upon all public questions, and labor to inspire action, especially among the newly-enfranchised bering the past history of the Republican party, and recognizing what it has done for the colored people of the nation, the New NATIONAL ERA will give its hearty support to that party without reserve. This pledge of fidelity to the Republican party is given under the conviction, and past, that party will be the steadfast and infleximonth before the meeting of the National Labor Union, that
the reports may be printed for the use and benefit of the ble support of those principles of justice and organic law of the land.

#### THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

By education the people of a free Government, such as ours is intended to be, are better qualified to discharge their duties to the State. and to one another. The nation will ever find manganese, one-half of common salt, and one- its surest safeguard in the intelligence of its voting masses, and the journal which would promote the highest good of government and people must lend its energies and its power to the work of educating that people. Especially is the agency of the press needed by that portion of plete resistance alike to a red heat and boiling the people, colored and white, who, either in slavery or under the ban of its blighting influences, have been deprived of the opportunities enjoyed by their more favored brethren of the

The Freedmen's Bureau had under its charge during the past year, as shown by the last annual report, 114,523 colored pupils in the day schools 6,650 teachers. About 190,000 of these pupils were slaves at the commencement of the war. The educational department of this paper will contain matter prepared and selected with special reference to the capacities and needs of this large number of pupils and teachers, thereby

iliary in the scheme of education. THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The industrial interests of the colored people tention. We adopt the following extracts from the address promulgated by the Colored Labor Convention held in this city in December last, as indicating the views and policy of the New NAand I alluded to Mr. James Harper, and men- TIONAL ERA on this subject:

"For our own good and the welfare of our country in all things pertaining to her material and moral well-being, we seek a better and broader opportunity to gain knowledge in the God ever made. He resided at No. 46 John are liberty and labor, enfranchisement and edubusiness. James and I were partners. The hammer and the vote, the opportunity to work advantage of having a good partner, where you and to rise, a place on which to stand, and to worked month after month together at the same | be and to do, we ask for ourselves and children furnish the measure, the test, and justification

"That this end may be reached, we ask, first a custom with us in summer to do a fair half of all, that trades be opened to our children, and that they be given the benefit of a just and equitable system of apprenticeship; in the second place, that for every day's labor given we be paid full and fair remuneration, and that no they require much judgment, and intellectual ability to make avenue of honest industry be closed against us; the office by tapping on the window, and Mr. and thirdly, since we believe that the intelligence, the elevation, and happiness of all people and hand to one of us through an opening in depends in no small degree upon the diversity ed by special rules. We can only advise you how to organthe blind. A pressman,' continued Mr. Weed, of their industrial pursuits, we ask that we ize, when you inform the Bureau what you pro 'who could do twenty or even ten per cent. | may work in the printing office, whether private | to take a given amount of stock, and pa ful performances of the contract made, and the employee reasonable treatment and the compensation promised. Hence, while we condemn that again what were probably the pleasantest days spirit which in its proscriptive regulations denies us industrial opportunity and the fruits of honest of his varied and successful life. In alluding toil, we rejoice in all those evidences of prospective good which we and other laboring classes see in the erection of factories and foundries in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, promising that our strong and labor-hardened hands, our inteleducation, and our purposes made doubly earnest by considerate treatment and the prospect of antagonism that now prevails between the em- velopment of the industrial resources of our

> The NEW NATIONAL ERA will be made a desirable visitor for the family and the fireside, and we earnestly appeal to our friends everywhere to aid us by their subscriptions and their influ-

The subscription price of the NEW NATIONAL ERA will be \$2.50 a year for single subscriptions, or 5 copies for \$10, in advance.

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WASHINGTON, SEPT. 1, 1870.

Lock Box No. 31. Isaiah C. Weirs,

NATIONAL LABOR UNION.

ARTICLE I. Section 1. This organization shall be known as the National Labor Union, and its jurisdiction shall be confined to ARTICLE II.

CONSTITUTION

SEC. 1. The National Labor Union shall be composed of such organizations as may now or hereafter exist, having for their object the amelioration and advancement of the condi-tion of those who labor for a living. sec. 2. Each organization shall be entitled to one represen-tative, and each State Labor Union to three for the State at large in the National Labor Union, provided that represen-tatives derive their election direct from the organization they

ARTICLE III. SEC. 1. The officers of the National Labor Union shall be elected annually on the third day of the session, and shall hold their office until their successors are duly elected. They shall consist of a President, Vice President, Recording and an Executive Compiler. Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Commit Sec 2. The above-named officers shall constitute a Bureau

SEC. 3. There shall be one Vice President for each State, erritory, and the District of Columbia, to be chosen by the tate Labor Unions where they exist. Where there are no State Labor Unions, by the State Labor Conventions at their next meeting preceding the annual meeting of the National Labor Union. If neither elect a Vice President, then the National Labor Union shall have power to appoint at their regular annual meeting. SEC 4. The Bureau of Labor shall be located in the city of

Sec. 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the National Labor Union and the "Bureau of Labor," and pageserve order and enforce the laws. He shall sign all orders for money drawn on the Treasurer by the Secretary, and be duties as may be required of him by the Bureau of Labor, and the interest of the various organizations in the several States demand. SEC. 2. The Vice President shall, in the absence or disabili-

ties of the President, perform the duties of his office ARTICLE V. Sec. 1. The Recording Secretary shall keep a correct account of the proceedings of the National Labor Union and Bureau of Labor. He shall fill all blanks, and write all orders for money on the Treasurer. He shall keep a debit and credit account, and shall report the condition of the finances at each meeting of the Bureau of Labor, and perform such other service as may be required by the National Labor Union and Bureau of Labor. In his absence the Assistant Secretary shall perform the duties of his office.

ARTICLE VI. Sec. 1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys, pay all bills and orders that may be drawn on him, and properly attested. He shall keep a debit and credit account, and report at each meeting of the Bureau of Labor. He may be required to give such bonds with such security as the Bureau

Sec. 1. The Bureau of Labor shall meet at least once in ach month, at such time and places as the interest of the Julion may require. They shall fill all vacancies in said Bureau. They shall have power to grant charters to the various organizations in the different States. In connection with the President they shall advise and superintend the organization of Labor Unions, land, loan, building, and cooperative associations generally, in the different States They shall inquire into and inform the various organizations as to when, where, and how money can be obtained, in what sums, and at what rate of interest, and what security will the required. They shall give especial attention to protecting the rights of the workingmen of the various organizations chartered by the National Labor Unions in bringing to jus-tice those who may rob them of their wages, the bringing about such legislation in the several States as may be ne

ssary for the interest and advancement of the condition of the laboring classes, Sec. 2. They shall regulate the salary of the President, Secretary, and such other officers as may be necessary to accomplish the objects of the National Labor Union.

Sec. 3. They shall report annually to the National Labor Union the condition of the various organizations, also the general condition of colored labor in the United States, with such recommendations as they may think necessary.

Sec. 4. They shall, in connection with the President, act as agents for the securing of employment, to labor of all kinds, and its transfer from one State to another. SEC. 5. All communications in relation to business per taining to the Labor Union or Bureau of Labor, must be

marked on the envelope "official," and addressed to the Presi-dent, Post Office Box 191, Washington, D. C. Sec. 1. Seven members, in any organization, shall be sufficient to apply for a charter, which shall be granted on the Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of each organization to prepare

ARTICLE IX. Sec. 1. Each local organization or representative shall pay

ganization shall be paid on the presentation of the creden-tials of the delegate; and no delegate shall be allowed to take part in the deliberations of the Union until the tax is Sec. 1. The meeting of the National Labor Union shall be

eld on the second Monday of December in each year; and shall commence its session at 12 M.

Sec. 2. Special meetings of the National Labor Unions may e called by the President, upon the request of the Bureau of

ARTICLE XI.-ORDER OF BUSINESS. 1. Report of Committee on Credentials. 3. Reading of minutes, 4. Report of Bureau of Labor. Report of standing and special committeef,

by a two-third vote of all members present

Report of local organizations. Unfinished business, 9. Adjournment. SEC. 1. This Constitution shall only be altered or amended t the regular annual meetings of the National Labor Union

Prospectus of the National Labor Union and

Fellow Citizens and Workingmen of the United States:

The question of the hour is, How can the workingman best improve his condition? This question is not only being agitated in the United States, but throughout the civilized world. The universal law of our existence is: "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat thy bread." We desire to impress on with this fact, that it is a Divine law, that we must be est, patient toil.

hat is, every man should try and receive an exchange for his abor, which, by proper economy and investment, will, in he future, place him in the position of those on whom he is now dependent for a living. At least it should be your asration to become the owner of your own homestead and lace that homestead beyond the reach of want and poverty. s workingmen we can only possess these blessings by being adustrious with our brains and hands, temperate in our habits, and economical with our means.

It is the duty of our National Labor Union, and more par ticularly the Bureau of Labor created by your delegates as-sembled from nearly every State in the Union, to advise with you upon the best and most speedy means to better your

ion in the United States. We look with painful emotions upon the present condition of colored labor in the several States. Disorganized, poorly paid, assaulted, and, in many cases, totally indifferent to its own welfare. After a careful survey and consideration of this vital question, in which we have consulted the wisdom and experience of the most profound economists and labo formers of our times—
We advise you, 1st, to immediately organize, because labor

ganized thoroughly, you have the command of capital. You receive better pay for your labor. You learn where and how to invest your labor to better advantage. You learn the value of the capital invested with your labor—how to respect that capital, and make that capital respect your labor. You learn how and where to create employment, to give your selves work when you are debarred by opposite combinations. You learn the wants of your fellow workmen and how to provide for them. In a word, without organization, you stand in danger of being exterminated. You cannot expect to be profitably employed, and the trades will soon die out in the race. With organization you will find employment, you will force for your children to learn trades and move forward in th shall you organize? We answer call a general meeting of the workingmen in every city and town, and after discussing

then appoint your committee on constitution and permanent organization. When they report, proceed immediately to form yourselves into an association, send a copy of your constitution and list of officers to the Bureau of Labor, and get your charter. We would advise, where there is a sufficseparate associations. As each man desires to follow that business for which he has been educated. As a constitution the government of a carpenters' association will no suit for the government of a laborers' association, it is im-portant that you organize each branch separately. Five men f any one branch organized, can accomplish more in the interest of that particular branch, than being associated zations have always proven disasterous to the labor reform movement, except in delegated bodies. The above organizations referred to, are simple organizations for the protection of labor and wages.

We would call your attention to, and advise, 2nd that you form yourselves into co-operative Trades Unions. While these are the most beneficial associations of modern times,

them a success. They seem to be a necessity at this time in order to furnish employment to colored men in many States in the Union. We could not furnish a general plan of organization. Each particular association must be governize, when you inform the Bureau what you propose to organ-ize. We can but say the general principle is, for each man monthly installments until they have enough to business with, so that, by a comfination of their money and labor, they will form a capital and business that will give them an independent living. In organizations of this kind no restrictions should be placed upon parties investing, be-cause of their ether relations. Let any man who will, take an interest with you.

Associations. These can easily be established in connection with your "Trades and Labor Unions," and will have a tendency to strengthen and perpetuate them. Experience has proved that all men can, by the agency of a well regulated building association, buy a house for what he would pay rent for one. We shall be pleased to advise you upon the most improved plans of organization.

4. In order to effect a more thorough organization of the colored workingmen of the United States, and advise and enlighten them upon all questions affecting their interest, and battle with the prejudices manifested because of our pe-culiar position, the National Labor Convention has adopted the New Era, a weekly journal published in the city of

tion, and to meet all questions, national and local, affecting the interest of the workingmen. The necessity for such a paper is admitted by all who are the least acquainted with our present disorganized condition, and as it is barely possible to disconnect our labor and social and as it is one of the standard at all times, when the necessity demands, take a decided stand in advising you upon tions that will be to your interest as a race, and to

As we shall have one or more agents, who shall travel in and through all the States to assist you in organizing all the departments of labor, we hope that every man will make self an agent to take the paper, and see that his neighbor has one also, until it may be found in every house in the Our course is onward! Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel, and victory and success will perch upon our ban-ners. All communications must be marked "official," and

addressed to F. G. BARBADOES, Washington, D. C. P. S.—Your attention is particularly invited to the Consti-tution of the National Labor Union, published in the proceedings of the Convention. ISAAC MYERS, President, GEORGE T DOWNING, Vice President

LEWIS H. DOUGLASS, Secretary. CHARLES H. PETERS, Assistant Secretary Colin Chuson, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Sella Martin.